

Amusements E-Night.

LARGEST—Princess Metropolitan—
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—“The Rialto.”

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FOREIGN.—A mob of workmen in Barcelona,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A new long (Cape) Islander returned to work yesterday. — Five hundred Fresh-Air children at dinner on Coney Island. The committee, headed by the Mayor, examined the authorities before the city. — Mr. Hunt's proposal for the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue was adopted. — Excise Commissioner Mitchell defended his board against the criticisms of the Commissioners of Accounts. — Charles M. Russell and Etise De Forrest were married under romantic circumstances in Jersey City. — A brakeman fell off a train at Coney Island and was drowned. — The Athletics, of Philadelphia, won a game of baseball from the Metropolitans. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.74 cents. — Stocks were active and depressed, and closed weak at lowest figures.

THE WEATHER.—IJBUNE local observations indicate clear followed by cloudy weather, and occasional rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 67°; average, 71¾°.

Another party of 500 poor children were sent down to Coney Island yesterday for the day, making the fourth party for the week and the fifth for the season. These day-excursions have been surprisingly successful. The 2,000 children who have been selected for them have enjoyed themselves beyond the expectations of the persons who so kindly supplied the money to pay for their pleasure. The cost of the trip for each child was only 20 cents. This included all the clam chowder each little stomach should hold. The money especially contributed for these excursions is now exhausted.

Ever since the party leaders who soar above faction (when it is their interest to do so) ordered the County Democracy to share this city's representation in the State Convention with Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, those County Democrats who have some little idea of consistency remaining in them have been squirming in disgust. They realize what a complete surrender to Mr. Kelly this compulsory harmony means, and how utterly it knocks out from under them all reason for being. Still the leek must be eaten; and next Monday night has been appointed as the time when the bitter dish is to be prepared. This is the humiliating state of affairs for the County Democracy; but the disgust and nausea which they suffer now are nothing to what their feelings will be after the election. They will see then that they swallowed the bitter mess in vain.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio might read to their profit the proceedings of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, which has just been holding a meeting at Toledo to organize the rumshops which it represents for the political canvass. All the principles which the Prohibitionists hold most dear are vigorously denounced in the Association's platform, and the victory of the Democracy in Ohio this fall is declared to be the only hope of the liquor interests of the State and Nation. Could anything prove more clearly that the Democracy is the bitter foe of Temperance, and that the Republican party is its friend? And yet the Prohibition leaders are doing all they can to help the Democrats carry the State this fall. They have nominated a separate ticket, although they must realize that every vote for that ticket is practically a vote for their deadliest enemy. It is indeed hard to give these Prohibitionists credit for sincerity when they are guilty of folly so blind as this.

"An era of good feeling," this is, according to one acute observer. It closely resembles, he thinks, the times of President Monroe, and he is sure that he sees in the near future a breaking up and reorganization of parties. Meanwhile, "turn the rascals out" is an evidence of the good feeling of the Democrats. And the two parties, as thoroughly organized and disciplined as ever, are confronting each other in Ohio and Iowa, and preparing for a struggle in which a moderate gain in the size of majorities will be hailed by either party as a great victory. To the ordinary observer, the signs of an "era of good feeling," or of a "breaking up of parties," are not visible to the naked eye.

Not very long ago, a man who believed that Mr. Waterson and his followers were very much in earnest might have entertained the notion that the Democratic party was going to pieces. In words, at all events, there seemed to be an irreconcilable difference between the free-traders, who declared it fatal and shameful cowardice to gloss over their convictions any longer with mere tricks of phrase, and the Democratic trimmers, who charged the defeat of the party in 1880 to Mr. Waterson's impetuous and inexpedient candor. But that seems an age ago, if one looks at recent Democratic platforms and speeches. Of a sudden the tricksters and trimmers have it all their own way, and the men who professed to have deep-rooted convictions are accepting another trick of words as freely as if they had never dreamed of free trade or of a tariff for

It may be set down as a "hard-pan fact" in politics that the Republican party is not going to pieces, so long as the old Democratic party remains in existence, with its ancient traditions and black record, to seize the Government at the first opportunity. If the Republican party had no other reason for being, it would be an all-sufficient reason that those who rebelled and sympathized with rebellion cannot safely be left to maintain the fruits of the war; that those who resisted equal rights and specie redemption to the end cannot safely be left to preserve equal rights or public honor; that those who have never ceased to denounce and assail a protective tariff cannot safely be left to enact a new tariff or to administer the one now in force.

THE NEW-YORK STATE CONTEST.

The next election in this State will be an unusually important one for an off year. About 450 State and county officers are to be chosen; and the terms of a small army of subordinates will depend upon the result.

For instance, the Republicans in the Legislature forced that body to pass the law to improve the State Civil Service, but the Democrats inserted a clause in the act providing that it should not take effect, so far as the appointment or removal of clerks is concerned, until the 4th of next January. If the Democrats elect the State officers this year, all the experienced Republican subordinates now in the service of the State will doubtless be turned out. That is the kind of Civil Service Reform the Democrats favor; and such was their purpose in providing that the Civil Service Act should not take effect for eight months. In that respect their action was in harmony with the office-grabbing record of the Legislature. Every person who desires to promote true Civil Service Reform should remember these facts when he casts his ballot next November.

.....

There are twelve new Supreme Court Judges to be chosen for terms of fourteen years each; thirty-one County Judges and seven Surrogates for terms of six years each; thirty-seven District-Attorneys and other officers connected with the administration of justice. The Democratic party, which has no other object in view than that of hunting for spoils, cannot be trusted with the delicate work of choosing judicial officers. In this city it has made such offices a part of the deals between faction leaders—the choice of a judge being subject to the throw of the dice. To say the least, the result has not been creditable to the city. These same faction leaders are now negotiating to divide the offices at the coming election.

OFFICIAL BLINDNESS.
The Excise Commissioners come promptly forward to deny all the unpleasant charges made about the management of their department, and declare that they will explain everything officially just as soon as the Mayor's demand reaches them. Meanwhile, it seems pertinent to ask how it is that the Commissioners of Accounts did not find out these irregularities in the Excise Department long ago? As was pointed out in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, they have discovered nothing new in this case. According to their own showing excise matters have been going wrong for a long time—since before they made their examination of a year or so ago at least.

have had to find, that our official investigators rarely find out that anything wrong is going on until somebody else, or some extraordinary disclosure, calls their attention to it. The Carroll frauds, for instance, went on under their noses for years in the Controller's office, but were not discovered; and the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been giving them points all along about Exchequer Board management. It is certainly not an unfair inference to say that the Commissioners of Accounts are too polite to ask questions, or too careless to do their work thoroughly. Another inference might be suggested of course; but it is not a pleasant one to mention.

The strikers' telegraphers made a great mistake in "ordering out" the railway operators. This step had been repeatedly named as the last and crowning proof of the power of the Brotherhood, to which they were anxious not to resort if it could be avoided because of the intolerable inconvenience it would cause the public. But when it was reluctantly taken at last, the inevitable inference was that the strikers had despaired of success by other and less objectionable means. The strikers themselves cannot escape disheartenment when they find that this last resort has been deemed necessary, and that it has failed. For its failure is now evident. Not a single railroad company has been seriously embarrassed, even for a day, by the withdrawal of the small number of operators who have chosen to obey the orders of the Brotherhood. It would seem that the strikers' committee, notwithstanding its previous boasts, must have known that it was doubtful whether any considerable proportion of the station operators would throw up their positions, and hesitated to make a demand upon them, less because of the consequent annoyance to the public than because it doubled the result.

qually equal operator, would be a source of peril to life and property. The injustice of demanding that such men should abandon their posts is the greater because they have had no controversy with their employers. Their pay is different and their duties are different from those of ordinary operators; many of them have houses or quarters provided, and homes for families. To expect that such men would throw up their situations, without any real or fancied grievance of their own, was not particularly reasonable, and the managers of the Brotherhood must have known that the order was as hazardous as it was unjust.

It is the great misfortune of trades-unions, however, that they so often fall into the control of men who lack any adequate sense of responsibility or of fairness, and who resort to extreme measures when their dictation is resisted, without once thinking whether those measures are just in themselves, or for the best interests of their associates. An illustration of this was

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The wires of the Western Union have been cut repeatedly, or otherwise interrupted, and in ways which prove that the offence was committed by men well acquainted with the business. This is another evidence of the disheartenment and desperation of the strikers. Their managers have publicly prohibited any injury to property, and claim that none has been done with the authority or knowledge of the organization. But in every secret league there are men who do not obey reason or justice, and if a struggle is going against them these men always resort to unlawful acts. The Unions draw them into a contest, kindle their passions, place them in a hopeless position, subject them to bitter loss, and then claim that they, the Unions, are not to blame if some men without warrant do unlawful deeds. But the real responsibility rests with those who induce the workers to demand more than employers will grant, and sustain them with the hope that the employers can be coerced by a strike. Sooner or later, violence is the natural fruit of a defeated strike, and the Unions know it.

THE TRIBUNE professes to be delighted at the prospect that the Democratic House of Congress will investigate the purchase of votes by the Republican party in 1860. "The Tribune is right," and the hearty ring in its title at the prospect is fairly contagious. Of course, we will have fun, any quantity of it. But we will not add to the Tribune's help along by telling what he knows I.—New-York World.

Yes, with the greatest pleasure. And it won't make you happy, either.

By the way, did the Editor of *The World* tell quite all he knew in his recent frank and admirable interview with "Jay Hawker," of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*? If by chance there should be some scraps of knowledge left in him still, surely some Democratic newspaper in New-York can find another "Jay Hawker" for him. Interviews with the able Editor of *The World* do make us happy.

A call has just been issued for a meeting early in September, in Saratoga, of the National Prison Association, a society which was organized mainly by the late Dr. Wines, and which owed so much of its vitality to his energy that when he died it died, or sank into a state of coma from which it is now proposed to rouse it. There is no doubt that a great deal of good was accomplished by this association. It brought the subject into public notice through the press, called thoughtful and benevolent people who were interested in this reform together, showed them how great were the deficiencies of the American prison system compared with those of many other countries, suggested new methods of treatment and stimulated individual zeal in reform. If it had continued in operation a year or two longer its practical effect on the abuses of our penal and reformatory institutions would have been more marked. As it was it accomplished much, even in this direction. Exposure is a decisive step toward reform in such cases. It is proposed now to reorganize the old association. Among the signers of the call for a convention are ex-President Hayes, Horatio Seymour, Howard Potter, Morris K. Jesup, Francis Wayland and other men of weight and prom-

A curious dispatch appeared in the papers a day or two ago saying that Dr. Harkness had finally pronounced the famous footprints at Carson, Nev., about which there has been a good deal of scientific discussion, to be those of big-footed men. The judgment of Professor Marsh, of Yale College, one of the best authorities in the country, if not the best, is that they are the footprints of a gigantic sloth. This was also the opinion expressed by Professor Le Conte in a recent letter to *Nature*. This conclusion is likely to stand until overturned by better authority.

Whether James McDermott is a traitor to his fellow Fenians, and will appear as an "informer" in the Irish courts, or whether he is still true to the evil cause with which he has been associated, and will occupy a place in the prisoner's dock, all peaceable and well-disposed persons hope that the English authorities will find some legal and proper way of keeping him on the other side of the ocean. He is a particularly noisy, obnoxious and unscrupulous fellow, without any redeeming qualities which careful scrutiny has ever been able to discover. Brooklyn is well rid of him.

The aristocratic classes in England find a ready market for their old furniture, their surplus jewels and their historical relics. The Duke of Hamilton has recently sold his furniture, the heirs of the Duke of Marlborough his books and jewels, and even the Duke of Norfolk, millionaire though he be, his household treasures. The Duke of Teck has contributed a select assortment of furniture and ornaments to the fashionable auction rooms at the West End of Lon-

Mr. John L. Sullivan announces that he is through with the prize ring, but he is still open to engagements of the right sort under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Mr. Sullivan seems to be wiser in his generation than the children of fight usually are. While he can enter in \$9,000 for a single evening's easy work with "soft gloves," under the approving smiles of the New York Police Department, why should he desire to go dodging sheriffs and constables on the Canada border or the Western plains, in order to fight with bare fists for \$2,000 or \$5,000? Some of the most dazzling ornaments of the profession which Mr. S. has done so much to decorate (for instance, he adored the late lamented Mr. Elliott and the present unlamented Mr. Slade with rare skill and effect) have languished in prison merely for "putting up their hands" in the ring, said hands being in a state of nature. But so long as he confines his pugilism to the public halls in the city limits, and covers his mighty fists with buffers which do not prevent him from knocking a giant of 220 pounds clean off a big platform, Police Commissioners, Police Justices, Police Inspectors and Police Captains vie with each other in doing him honor. When he grows too old and stiff for the fierce joys of the roped arena, the champion will probably retire into politics, and we may yet see him ornamenting the Senate Chamber at Albany, which has been already graced by the statesmanship of more than one hard hitter.

Colonel Higginson has taken issue with George C. Eggleston's recent declaration that in the education of girls there was no recognition of the fact that the girl may have some time to earn her own living or support her family, and argues that in New-England at least, if not throughout the North, the reverse is the truth. There is no doubt that the number of useful employments in which women are engaged has increased amazingly within the past twenty or thirty years. Miss Susan B. Anthony gave some interesting statistics on this point in addressing a meeting in London some weeks ago, which there is no space to repeat here. And there can be as little doubt that this is, to a considerable extent, due to the increased facilities of education now to be had by women. But it is not true that the feminine element is largely omitted from the training of the girls of to-day? Some dress like their brothers, but more are educated like them and trained like them. There is apt to be less of that training which it is desirable for every woman to have, whether she expects to work with her own hands or not. The question of the right to vote, or of the superiority or inferiority of women, is not bound up in this. Can the modern girl sew and cook and keep house, and do the thousand other things that women ought to know how to do whether they have an abundance of servants to do them or not? Is not true that the household element in her training is more neglected than it used to be? And would not her prospect of a happy and thoroughly satisfactory life be better, if it received more attention?

Nothing is more peculiar about a certain class of theatrical people than the ease and gavity with which they enter upon the marriage state—and leave it. People who don't walk the boards seem to find it a rather serious matter to be married. It is a new life with new responsibilities. And, above all, they do not find it so easy to be *un*married again. But the actors and actresses make their entrances and exits on this stage as cheerfully and expeditiously as on the other. Mr. Osmond Treadle had his wife taken away from him by a Judge who expressed his contempt for the actor's conduct in as plain terms as a Judge could well use. All through the litigation, in fact, the actor had exhibited qualities which, it might be supposed, would deter any woman from marrying him. But, no; the decree had hardly been pronounced before he was "married"—if it can be called a marriage—by an uninformed or unfaithful Episcopal clergyman, to a theatrical lady who had just obtained a decree that she had never been married to her husband and that her three children were in a highly anomalous position. But this is quickly followed by another theatrical case of easy marriage and easy separation. Mr. Bangs and his wife enjoyed honeymoon of ten hours' duration, and then the quarrelling seems to have begun. Mr. Bangs announces his belief that if he had continued to live with the lady he would have been a "raving maniac." This is a possibility to make a sympathetic public shudder with apprehension, and while recognizing that the danger is past, to hope that there was just a little histrionic exaggeration in the remark.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Merritt Hubbard, of Bennington, Vt., has accepted a call to the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, and will enter on his duties on the third Sunday in September.

The marriage of Canutto Pecci, a nephew of Pope Leo XIII., and Miss Bueno, will take place in Paris during the present month. Monsignor De Ronde will bless it, and Monsignor Cataldi, the prefect of the Pontifical ceremonies, will represent the Pope.

Miss Nora Perry, of Providence, R. I., the well-known authoress, is said to be very ill at Bethlehem, N. H.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, is confined to his house by sickness.

The largest ferry-boat in the world is said to be the Solano, built to run on San Francisco Harbor for the Central Pacific Railroad. The Solano is described as a vessel of 3,540 tons, and of the following dimensions: Length of main deck, 404 feet 9 inches; length of hull, 408 feet 2 inches; width over all, 116 feet; width between wheel castings, 64 feet; height amidships, 18 feet 6 inches; height at ends, 15 feet 9 inches; draught when loaded, 6 feet 6 inches. The boat has four lines of rails, and, as they extend from end to end, there is sufficient accommodation for forty-eight freight cars or twenty-four passenger cars with locomotive and tender. The boat is chiefly used for passenger service, freight being taken

Military and social circles in Halifax are interested in the fact, which has lately become apparent, that General Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British troops in Canada, is a far more rigid disciplinarian than his predecessor. About twenty-two years ago General Sir Hastings Doyle, then in command, in deference to public feeling in Halifax, discontinued the playing of the military bands which escorted the earson to church, but General Russell has since revived the custom. On Monday last he was surprised at the arrival of the General's Chaplain, General Russell, at the residence of General Gordon Campbell last Sunday, and particularly, it is said, at learning that the chaplain had absented himself without leave, to go fishing. General Russell has issued orders that all troops not absolutely employed during the day shall be required to attend church on Sunday after guard-mounting on Sunday shall be at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon latest of 10 o'clock in the morning.

At intervals, when she was not engaged in teaching the young ladies to shoot, Miss Fuller, a school-teacher at Grand Marais, Mich., has been teaching herself to handle a Winchester rifle. Having attained a degree of skill which seemed to her sufficient, she induced Mr. Michael Bragel, of whose house she is a boarder, to procure her just one shot at a deer. A favorable night was chosen, a small boat with a lantern in the bow and Miss Fuller in the stern was rowed out upon a secluded lake, and presently a noble buck, attracted by the glare, sprang through the brushwood within a few feet of the boat. "You have your chance," said the guide, Michael. "When shall I aim for?" gasped the girl. "Right behind the ear," was the answer. "At that moment's silence, then a flash, a crack, and the buck was struggling upon the water, crimsoned with blood which flowed from a bullet-hole "right behind the ear." The school-teacher sank over her knees in the boat, clasped her hands, raised her eyes to heaven and exclaimed: "Now let us only thank God that I shall be ready to die!"

POLITICAL NEWS.

The local option law which has just passed the lower house of the Democratic Legislature of Georgia provides for an strict a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors as any of the prohibitory laws against which the Northern Democracy is so red-moutthed. An election can be held on the question of prohibition on the petition of one-tenth of the qualified voters in a county, or of one-fifth in a city or town. It must be entirely separate from any other election, and the vote must be divided by counties, and the majority of the voters in each county must be in favor of the law. "For Waukey," and "Against Waukey." The bill was passed by exactly the constitutional majority, one advance of which being compelled to make the law in force in order to vote for it.

Mississippi is one of the most significant movements of the present political era. The fusion between the better class of Republicans and Democrats is mainly to secure good county government, but its results will be more far-reaching than this. It will solve the question of a free ballot and a fair count, and give the colored voters the rights which have been denied them so long to State, Congressional and National elections. All of these results may not follow at once, but the beginning has already been made. Mississippi is now entering upon a new era, and on an extended scale in politics. It will be interesting to watch and see whether the other Southern States will be as eager to adopt the new Mississippi plan.

Ex-Governor "Dick" Oglesby, of Illinois, shows by his talk that his disappointments in politics have not soured him in the least. Though his friends insist upon considering him a candidate for Governor, he steadfastly refuses to do any wire-pulling or pipe-laying in his own behalf. To all who urge him to enter the race, he says: "If, when the convention meets, I hear the men say, 'I will fight,' I will not come out. That never was my way, and I never will learn it now." His attitude toward the political system in politics is also pertinent: "If the people," he remarks, "are for a man nobody can change them. The machine, as they call it, will not change them. The people will change it, if they think it doesn't stop pretty soon it will be the ruin of us. If he long run the people will be heard of. A lot of politics or no politics, stands no more chance of having the people than a bull has of going to heaven."